

DRAMATIC  
COUP BEING  
PREPARED

By the Counsel for Dreyfus.  
Either Mercier or Perier are  
Guilty of Perjury.

EXAMINATION OF THE DOSSIER

Was Conducted in Secret Yesterday—Prisoner Misled as to  
Status Before Court.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The four-to-day says there are grave contradictions in the evidence of General Mercier and former President Casimir-Perier before the court of cassation, and it understands counsel for Dreyfus are preparing a dramatic coup.

Counsel propose, when the respective depositions are presented to the court martial, to charge either General Mercier or M. Casimir-Perier with perjury, under article 127 of the military code. An arrest would then occur instantly, while the accused is still in the witness box.

The Temps says Dreyfus was greatly astonished at the fact that he was brought into court a prisoner. He believed, according to this paper, that he was entering into the judicial formalities of an immediate rehabilitation and thanked General De Boisdeffre for the revision of his case. He said in a firm voice: "Then it is still necessary to struggle."

"Dreyfus," the Temps continues, "will be more surprised when he is presented with the 300 documents contained in the dossier on matters entirely outside his case."

MRS. CRAWFORD'S REVIEW

Of the Case—Many Sensations are  
Promised by the Defense and the  
Prosecution—Dreyfus Hasn't Got  
Over his Rip Van Winkle Feeling.

RENNES, August 8.—Maitre Demange, the principal counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, expresses himself as well satisfied with yesterday's proceedings. Colonel Jouaust had to play the part of a severe judge, but if his voice was rude and his manner commanding toward the prisoner, his eye was kind, and there were no attacks to press home the points raised by the indictment.

M. Chanoine, the custodian of the famous secret dossier, said it would take four days to examine it, as the examination would be behind closed doors, and most of the witnesses have gone to the seaside—General De Boisdeffre to Dinard, and General Dionne to Harnam. General Mercier remains here, the guest of General Saint Germain, who tells his friends to be prepared for sensational evidence that must crush Dreyfus and many others with him.

M. Cavaignac talked at Le Mans on his way here. He said he expected two coups d'etat. We now hear that one will be an avowal by General Billot that he said on his soul and conscience Dreyfus was a traitor because he was misled. The other will be Mercier driven to bay. The latter will issue from this trial ruined if Dreyfus is acquitted. I hear he intends to throw a searchlight on the secret dossier, and in a moment in 1894, and to show what diplomatic wires were pulled between the arrest of Dreyfus and his embarkation for Cayenne. Mercier refuses to be interviewed. He looks bowed down from care.

General Billot, on the other hand, seems to have taken out a new lease of life. He is all extremely reticent, as indeed are all the witnesses of note.

A Shame to Human Nature.

M. Jaures arrived last night. He claims to know much that is in the secret dossier. An intercepted correspondence between two military attaches, who were mixed up in the affair, is said by Jaures to be a shame to human nature. These two officers wrote under feminine names and in a manner that might not have shocked the young courtiers of Nero or the ribald crowd that gathered around Lot's house in the doomed city. Possibly, may probably, the attaches in question never wrote these scented anacreontic billets, for such they are. Le Mercier and Baron Fredericks in connection with Dreyfus, but General Mercier and M. Hanotaux, former minister of foreign affairs, refuse to speak on the subject. M. Hanotaux looks dejected. It will be curious to see whether he and Mercier contradict each other.

There seems danger that all the evidence relating to foreign diplomats will be given with closed doors. The public trial will be resumed on Saturday.

Dreyfus' Pitiable Condition.

Dreyfus, a member of his family tells me, has not yet got over his Rip Van Winkle feeling. He was lost, as he puts it. He remarked to his wife that he was astonished to find himself yesterday watched by the whole world or its proxies, though he showed no sign of astonishment. He was thrown in a heap by the searching and, as he thought, unfriendly examination by the president of the court martial. He had expected mere formal proceedings.

M. Demange and Labori did not prepare him for a hostile tribunal and

a scrutinizing public. He felt as if X-rays were being cast on him all the time he was under public gaze. It was as if the inmost thoughts of his heart were being peered into. He imagined the proceedings would be only formal and that perhaps he might leave the court house to walk to his wife's temporary home. His counsel were quite right not to discourage him beforehand, as his strength is low and he is condemned to a diet of milk and eggs, which does not enable him rapidly to recover his lost strength. Ague has caused lesion of the renal organs, and a full diet just now could not fall to bring on Bright's disease. He was at first greatly depressed to learn that he would be confronted with a crowd of hostile witnesses and that the trial might last a fortnight or three weeks, or even longer. Then, steeling himself, he cried, "You must prove yourself a man, Dreyfus. You must struggle for your honor and not give in until you have cleared it once and forever. But what have you done, Dreyfus, to make people thus read you? Were you born under a malignant star? Or, if so, fight against fate and wrestle until you have thrown the evil angel."

(Signed.) EMILY CRAWFORD.

SECRET SITTING

Of the Dreyfus Court-martial—The  
Day Taken Up with the Examination  
of the Dossier.

RENNES, August 8.—The police arrangements in the vicinity of the Lycee this morning were exactly the same as those of yesterday, but not more than a hundred persons had gathered at the early hour (6:30 o'clock) fixed for the opening of the day's proceedings in the trial of Captain Dreyfus. The prisoner was conducted to the Lycee at 6:15, and exactly the same precautions were observed as on yesterday. As soon as Dreyfus was inside the Lycee, however, the police cordons were removed and the few spectators were allowed to circulate freely in the streets around the building.

No demonstration was made upon the arrival on foot of Maitre Labori or Maitre Demange, counsel for Dreyfus, or the members of the court martial or of General Chanoine, formerly minister of war, who attends the court to give necessary explanations as to the secret dossier. General Chanoine appeared in uniform. His presence, it is expected, will be needed to-day or to-morrow. Then M. Paleologue, one of the prominent officials of the foreign office, will take up the task of enlightening the judges regarding the dossier.

General Chanoine was accompanied by an officer carrying a leather wallet in which were M. Chanoine's notes and other papers referring to the dossier, which itself remains in a strong box in a room contiguous to the court room. This strong box is guarded night and day by an officer specially detailed for this duty.

The secret sitting lasted until 11:45, when the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The day thus far passed quietly. There was a much bigger crowd than yesterday, assembled in the hope of obtaining a glimpse of Dreyfus during the few seconds occupied by him in crossing the Avenue de la Gare on his way back from the Lycee to his prison.

Dreyfus Well Guarded.

At the conclusion of the sitting the crowd numbering about 2,000 persons and composed purely of sightseers, was allowed to pass freely before the Lycee until a few moments before Dreyfus emerged. Then the chief of gendarmes made a sign to his assistant, who blew a whistle. Before the shrill sound had finished the clattering of hoofs was heard and a moment later a strong detachment of mounted gendarmes, followed on foot, galloped into the avenue from a side street, wheeled around and divided into two detachments, stretching across the avenue, and cleared a space of three hundred yards in front of the Lycee. The horsemen rode on the sidewalks, clearing everybody out. Even the newspaper men were driven away. Then a detachment of infantry, headed by a bugler, dashed up at double quick and formed across the avenue from the door of the Lycee to the postern-gate of the Manutention. The soldiers were stationed shoulder to shoulder, facing outwards and towards the spectators, who were crushed behind the mounted gendarmes, a hundred yards off.

Soon afterwards somebody shouted "Here he is," and the spectators, many of whom had come from neighboring towns, expressly to see Dreyfus, craned their necks and stood on tip toe, hoping to catch a view of the famous prisoner as, preceded and followed by gendarmes and with a captain of gendarmes on horseback, he passed through the lane of soldiers, with a quick military step, eyes front, and with soldierly bearing, but with the slight, jerky movement of the left arm and shoulder of the continental officer accustomed always to resting his hand on the hilt of his sword. Dreyfus, however, being under arrest, is deprived of his sword.

Only Saw Head and Shoulders.

The crowd just perceived the prisoner's head and shoulders as he passed by the gaps between the heads of the infantrymen, whose red kecks, dark-blue tunics and bright, red baggy trousers, threw a band of color across the roadway.

Less than a minute was occupied in crossing the roadway and immediately after Dreyfus reached the wall of the Manutention the postern-gate was thrown open and he disappeared within.

The shrill whistle was again heard, the gendarmes wheeled around and galloped back to their barracks, the crowd quickly dispersed and in a few minutes the vicinity of the Lycee was almost deserted.

In the meanwhile, Colonel Jouaust and the other members of the court-martial, Major Carriers, the official representative of the government, and General Chanoine, all in full uniform, as yesterday, left the Lycee by the main portal, the crowd saluting them respectfully.

Dreyfus' Condition Disquieting.

The condition of Dreyfus is disquieting. His wonderful will power alone is lending him strength to go through the present ordeal. Physically he is extremely weak. His stomach refuses all solid food and he is only able to take milk. His family is very anxious.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that the court martial was able, this morning, to consider only part of the secret dossier. The documents were submitted to the judges in the order in which they were classified. Gen. Chanoine gave lucid explanations of the points which were not clear to Col. Jouaust. General Chanoine took the documents individually and explained them.

AGUINALDO  
IS NOW AFTER  
RECOGNITION

Of the Independence of the Filipinos by the Great Powers.  
Same Old Contentions

THAT THEY HAD CONQUERED

The Sovereignty of Islands from  
Spain Before the Signing of  
Treaty of Peace.

MANILA, Aug. 8, 4:50 p. m.—Aguinaldo has appealed to the powers for recognition of "Filipino independence" in a document dated from Tarlac, July 27, and signed by Ruencamino. It has been received by all the foreign consuls in Manila, with the request that they forward it to their respective governments.

The Filipinos use their old argument that they had conquered the sovereignty of these islands from Spaniards before the signing of the treaty of Paris and therefore, Spain was in no position to cede them to the United States. They argue that the possession of 7,000 Spanish prisoners, captured, with their arms fighting against the Filipinos, "is eloquent proof of the nullity of Spanish sovereignty, as when they surrendered Spain's hold was irrevocably lost."

The document then says: "Replying to the Spanish commission's requests to release the prisoners because Spain no longer has political interests in the island, we asked for a treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and the Filipinos, whereby the prisoners would be released. But the commissioners refused, because it would mean recognition of our independence. This is equivalent to saying that the prisoners must stay in our hands indefinitely, because their possession is our most efficacious method to adjust our account with Spain and obtain from her recognition of our independence."

Filipino Claims.

The Filipinos claim that they conquered all the country except Manila and that they co-operated in securing the latter's capitulation by surrounding it at the cost of thousands of lives. They also claim they conquered the country unassisted, except for sixty guns that Admiral Dewey gave Aguinaldo, and that Admiral Dewey and the British and Belgian consuls recognized the Filipino sovereignty by asking for passes to visit the country.

They repeat the claim that they have letters from American consuls and generals recognizing their sovereignty and promising that the Americans would recognize their independence, "which was at the disposition of the powers."

The Filipinos attempt to make capital out of the statement that Admiral Dewey had such confidence that Aguinaldo would observe and fulfill the rules of war that he gave him a hundred Spanish prisoners which the American navy had captured.

Finally, the Filipinos appeal to the powers to influence Washington to bring to a termination "the unjust war which is devastating the country."

NO APPREHENSION

Felt at Washington that Any Foreign  
Power will Heed the Address of  
Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The state department is entirely without information as to any address by Aguinaldo to foreign powers for the recognition of the Filipinos either as belligerents or as constituting an independent government. The appeal is looked upon, however, as creating no particular change, as it has been the desire of Aguinaldo and his associates from the first to secure such recognition. The appeal puts this desire into rather formal shape, and it may bring to an issue the attitude of outside governments. There is no apprehension, however, that any foreign government will heed the address. The international usage as to recognition was quite fully developed during the Cuban insurrection at which time the question was exhaustively discussed in Congress and was the subject of lengthy consideration in the messages of the President. The general view at that time was that recognition of belligerency was not in itself a *casus belli*. Up to the present time there has been no intimation to the state department that any foreign power entertained even the remotest idea of giving recognition to Aguinaldo and his associates. On the contrary there has been the most friendly feeling maintained between this government and foreign powers throughout the Philippine conflict.

The state department does not share the apprehension which is said to have arisen among army officers that China has given indirect recognition to the Filipinos. This apprehension grew out of a report from General Otis that horses could not be secured for cavalry use from China because they were "contraband of war." At the state department it is said that the matter has not assumed a form involving the recognition of a state of war, but that Minister Conger reports that China's course is due entirely to certain domestic regulations prohibiting the exportation of horses or ponies.

Contraband of War.

Sometime ago General Otis made requisition on the war department for 2,500 horses to mount the cavalry in the Philippines. He stated in his dispatches that horses from the islands were not satisfactory and that contracts for them in China had failed, the words "Contraband of war," being added. The matter was then referred to the

state department for investigation and Minister Conger on June 5, wrote a letter to Secretary Hay, enclosing the correspondence that had passed between the Chinese foreign office and himself relative to the refusal of China to allow the ponies to be exported.

It appears, from this correspondence that E. S. Dalton had contracted at Tien Tsin, for seventy-five ponies and twenty-five mules, but was refused an export pass. Minister Conger, upon investigation, found that the refusal is based upon a law of China, prohibiting the export of horses and ponies. Russia has been refused as well as other countries and the Chinese foreign office said they could not make an exception in favor of the United States.

No suggestion is made that the ponies are contraband of war, and General Otis must have been misinformed when he sent his dispatch to the war department. The course which the foreign consuls at Manila will pursue in connection with Aguinaldo's communication is a matter of some conjecture among officials here.

AMERICAN VICTORY

In the Philippines—Force of Six  
Thousand Rebels Attacked and  
Defeated—Our Loss Only Twenty.

MANILA, Aug. 9.—12:25 p. m.—General McArthur's force, consisting of 4,000 men, advanced five miles beyond San Fernando to-day and encountered and defeated a Filipino force of 6,000 men. The enemy retreated, leaving many dead and wounded. The American loss in killed and wounded was twenty.

SHELLED A TOWN

By Mistake—American Officer Ar-  
rested for Not Obeying Orders.

MANILA, August 2, via Hong Kong, August 8.—The gunboat Naplan last week shelled Pate, on the lake, near Santa Cruz. The town was full of people, who had been encouraged to return after General Lawton's expedition, having been assured that they would not be molested if they peacefully attended to their business. Lieutenant Copp, who was in command of the Naplan, heard that the insurgents had re-opened fire with his six-pounders without warning. The people seeing the boat approaching, fled to the hills in a terrified condition and with barely time to escape. One child was killed, and many buildings were damaged. The authorities express great regret on account of the incident.

After the taking of Calamba by the Americans, General Lawton ordered that Captain Otis, of the Washington regiment, be relieved of his command and placed under arrest on account of slowness and seeming reluctance of the company under his command in obeying the order to disembark from the cañoes and wade through the marshes under fire.

The men say that a majority of them have been sick and unfit for duty, and were given to understand that they would not be asked to do any more fighting.

Spanish Prisoners in Philippines.

MANILA, August 8.—The authorities at Madrid have ordered the Spanish commissioners not to return to Tarlac, and it is reported two special commissioners, Senores Capriles and Cuervo, are one their way from Spain to conduct the negotiations for the surrender of Spanish prisoners now held by the Filipinos.

YAQUI STRONGHOLD

Is Surrounded by 50,000 Mexican  
Troops—Big Battle Expected.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—A special to the Record from Guaymas, Mex., says: Gen. Torres has almost completely surrounded Hicam, a Yaqui stronghold where nearly 2,000 savages are massed. On the arrival of the artillery and the machine guns the Mexican general will close in on the Indians and precipitate the biggest battle ever fought between the government and the Yaquis. The reports from Gen. Torres regarding the killing of Remley and Miller say their bodies were found hanging from a tree with the hands and feet cut off. The uprising reaches down the Yaqui river to the sea, and it is not expected to extend further north than the Sahuaripa district.

The government now has nearly 50,000 men in the field. Two hundred volunteers will leave Guaymas for Medano to-night on the steamer Jalisco. A fight is expected on entering the Yaqui river with a band of savages that last week attacked and burned three sloops. A. Ears, a well known Mexican at Hermosillo, lost his life in the encounter.

HATFIELD FAMILY.

Every Member of Family and Faction  
to be Given in Custody.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., August 8.—Word has reached here that Bill Tom Hatfield has been taken from Mingo county and turned over to the authorities of Pike county, Kentucky, where he stands indicted for seven murders.

It is reported here upon the best of authority that an agreement has been made between the best citizens of the county to apprehend every member of the Hatfield family or faction against whom there is any accusation, and turn them over to the authorities, whether it be in West Virginia or in Kentucky.

Drowned While Bathing.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLES TOWN, W. VA., August 8.—E. O. Nixon, manager for the J. Williams Miller Carriage Company, of this city, was drowned to-day in the Shenandoah river, near Shannondale Springs. He was bathing in company with several young men from this city, when he was seized with cramps. Wallace Gallaher, one of his companions, in his efforts to save Nixon, almost sacrificed his own life. Nixon being a very heavy man, Gallaher was obliged to row him ashore. His body was recovered several hours later and brought to this city. He was a single man, aged about thirty years, and a native of Middletown, Frederick county, Virginia, where his remains will be taken for interment.

To Extend Its Line.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

STUBENVILLE, O., August 8.—The city council granted the Steubenville Traction Company the right to extend its line to Alkanna, north of this city, to-night. Work commences at once and the line ultimately goes to Toronto to connect with a line Alkenny parties are planning to construct there.

IT WILL BE  
PROSECUTED  
WITH VIGOR.

Secretary Root Says all the Men  
Necessary Will be Sent to the  
Philippine Islands

BEFORE DRY SEASON SETS IN,

To be Ready to Push Operations  
Most Vigorously Against the  
Rebellious Filipinos.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The war in the Philippines is to be prosecuted with a vigor that ought to result in speedy cessation of hostilities there. The correspondent of the Associated Press saw Secretary of War Root to-night in the office of the Hotel Champlain just after he had said good-bye to take the 9:45 train for Washington.

"Will the war in the Philippines be prosecuted vigorously from now on?" asked the Associated Press correspondent.

Mr. Root turned on his heel and replied quick as a flash: "Yes sir, the war in the Philippines from now on will be prosecuted with all possible energy. All the men, all the arms and all the supplies necessary to end the trouble in the islands will be furnished at the earliest possible moment."

"How large a force will be at the disposal of the commanding general there?" was asked.

"There will be 50,000 men there ready for active service at the close of the rainy season, about the last of October, and more will be sent there if necessary."

As to the rumor published in some of the papers that President McKinley and he were not agreeable upon the policy to be pursued in the Philippines, Mr. Root said: "Of course that is all nonsense."

When asked whether General Otis would be relieved of the command of the American forces in the Philippines, Mr. Root replied that he had nothing to say on that point at this time. It would be impossible for anyone to be more emphatic and determined than Secretary Root is in his avowed policy of ending the trouble in the Philippines. He seldom talks for publication and the fact that he had just come from a two days conference with President McKinley adds interest to his words.

Secretary Root, while paying a visit to Plattsburg barracks, where he witnessed the regimental drill of the Twenty-sixth regiment, promised to issue an order to allow a detachment of soldiers from the Twenty-sixth regiment to attend the ceremonies at the burial of the seven men who met death with John Brown in his raid on the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., October 16, 1859. They were buried at Harper's Ferry, but recently their bodies have been disinterred and brought to North Elba, Essex county, N. Y., where they will be buried beside the remains of their leader.

LYNCHING IN LOUISIANA

Of Five Italians is Now Presented in a  
Serious Light.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.—The state department has received from the Italian authorities a copy of the report made by the Marquis Romano, secretary of the Italian embassy, on his investigation of the lynching of five Italians in Louisiana. The report presents the affair in a serious light and shows that the Italian authorities view the occurrence as one of unusual atrocity.

It contends that there were no mitigating circumstances; that Dr. Hodges first drew a weapon and that the first shot fired by De Fatta was in defense of his fallen brother and not a wanton attack. Describing the affair in detail, the report points out that some time after the first two men were lynched the mob made a second and then a third visit to the jail, from whence they removed and lynched the three other Italians, all of whom, it is contended, were in utter ignorance of the assault on Dr. Hodges.

Conceding some extenuating circumstances in the lynching of the two men immediately concerned in Dr. Hodges' assault Marquis Romano contends that the lynching of the other three was a thing of particular atrocity.

Lynching at Alexandria, Va.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 8.—Ben. Thompson, colored, twenty years of age, was lynched here at 11:30 to-night for attempting an assault upon Lillian Clarke, the eight-year-old daughter of Ed. Clarke, residing on Patrick street.

Low Rates Arranged.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8.—Arrangements are nearing completion with various steamship lines arriving in this country for the transportation at reduced rates of foreign delegates to the International Commercial Congress. To date no less than twenty lines plying between this country and ports in Europe and Central and South America and the West Indies have agreed to give exceptionally low rates to delegates showing their credentials to the company's agents when purchasing tickets. The only line yet to hear from is the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose vessels touch at Oriental and Australian ports.

Shoe Manufacturers Combine.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8.—Shoe manufacturers representing Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Rochester and Lynn, Mass., met here to-day to consider the advisability of forming a national organization. In all ninety-five manufacturers were present. Thomas James, of Cincinnati, presided, and made an address in which he said there was necessity of such an organization if prices were to be sustained at a figure satisfactory to all. Committees on credentials and order of business were appointed.

A DEN OF THIEVES

Is New York City According to Maset  
Committee Witnesses.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Mr. Moss, counsel for the Maset investigating committee, opened the session of the committee to-day by stating that he would attempt to show by the records of the police department that there had been a large increase in the number of robberies and burglaries in this city recently, and that it is the result of what has been called the "wide open" policy. Mr. Moss said it was impossible, owing to the methods of the police, to tabulate list of the crimes committed.

"The idea," concluded Mr. Moss, "is to see how many burglaries have been committed, and how the police department deals with its delinquent officers." C. C. Miller, of Staten Island, then took the stand and told how he and a friend named Swinton had been attacked and robbed in the Bowery. Swinton was robbed of \$300. The thieves were never caught.

A number of merchants testified that they had been robbed. The police had been notified in each case, but no property had been recovered. One witness said he had been robbed of thirteen rolls of bronze in April last. All but one roll of two had been recovered.

"Who recovered it?" asked Mr. Moss. "The police."

"And the guilty ones have been punished?" queried Mr. Moss.

"No, they were discharged by a magistrate."

Mr. Moss, addressing the committee, said that 180 persons who had been robbed had been subpoenaed. As the witnesses already examined had proved the committee's case he moved that the others be excused. This was agreed to by the committee.

ADMIRAL DEWEY

Exchanges Visits With Italian Of-  
ficials at Naples.

NAPLES, August 8.—Admiral Dewey exchanged visits to-day with the commander of the army corps here.

The reception accorded the American admiral by Vice Admiral Gonzales, commander-in-chief of the maritime department of Naples yesterday, was of a brilliant character and Admiral Dewey is delighted on route to Washington, everywhere extended to him. In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press Admiral Dewey said: "I do not desire fetes or demonstrations at home. It is enough for me that my country knows I did my duty as a soldier."

Mr. Lewis M. Addings, secretary of the United States embassy at Rome, has gone to Sorrento, where he will give a luncheon to Admiral Dewey to-morrow.

COL. HAWKINS' REMAINS

At Omaha En Route to Washington,  
Pa.—Committee in Charge.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 8.—The body of Col. Alex. L. Hawkins, for twenty years commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, passed through this city this afternoon en route to Washington, Pa., for final interment. The attendant in charge was Joseph L. Hunter, chaplain of the regiment, who was accompanied by W. B. Cuthbertson, New Brighton; Lucien Clawson, Greensburg, and C. B. Cramer, of Milltown, Pa., members of the legislative committee that went from Pennsylvania to San Francisco to welcome the soldiers upon their return from the Philippines.

Chaplain Hunter stated that he expected to meet Lieut. Col. James Streator and Adjutant Duncan, of Washington, Pa., and Quartermaster McCormick, of Greensburg, at Council Bluffs or some point along the line as they telegraphed that they had left to join the escort and proceed eastward with the body. The party was met at the depot by a number of citizens, headed by John A. Wakefield, and left at 5 p. m. for Chicago.

THE "SUN" STRIKE.

Strikers Intercept Printers From  
Neighboring Towns and Send Home.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Official announcement was made this afternoon at the headquarters of Typographical Union No. 6 that more than one hundred printers and pressmen from neighboring towns and cities had come here to-day in response to letters and telegrams promising them permanent employment with handsome daily remuneration in the mechanical department of the Sun.

On reaching here the men were intercepted by the pickets, who after explaining to them the nature of the controversy between the union and the Sun, led them to the headquarters of the strikers, where they were well cared for. They will be sent back to their respective homes at the expense of the union.

President Delaney of "Big Six," this afternoon denied that any of the strikers had returned to work in any of the departments of the Sun.

Below the Legal Test.

DETROIT, Mich., August 8.—Three persons in the Polish district were fatally burned to-day through explosions caused by the use of kerosene in lighting the kitchen fires. Within a week there were four other similar cases in the same neighborhood resulting in four deaths. It is believed by those who are investigating that the responsibility for these explosions lies partly in the alleged fact that kerosene oil which is below the legal test of 129 degrees, and therefore more liable to ignition and explosion, is being brought into the state.

Driven Desperate by Famine.

VIENNA, August 8.—The Neue Freie Presse to-day says the pauperism of portions of Bessarabia (a government of Russia, bounded on the south by the Danube and the Black Sea) have revolted, being driven desperate by famine. Troops, it is added, have been sent there and several encounters have taken place. A score of peasants have already been killed and many have been wounded.

Scalded to Death.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 8.—The south-bound Los Angeles express left the track last night just south of Dow Palms, throwing the engine and nine cars into a ditch. Engineer "Con" Ford and Fireman Wood were scalded to death. Mrs. J. S. Niswonger, of Fresno, and H. Moser, of San Diego, were severely injured. The cause of the accident was a broken flange on a wheel of the mail car.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For western Pennsylvania, fair Wednesday and Thursday, with light southerly winds. For New York and New Jersey, fair and probably Thursday, fresh to brisk easterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:  
7 a. m. .... 62°  
8 a. m. .... 65°  
9 a. m. .... 68°  
10 a. m. .... 70°  
11 a. m. .... 72°  
12 m. .... 73°  
1 p. m. .... 74°  
2 p. m. .... 75°  
3 p. m. .... 76°  
4 p. m. .... 77°  
5 p. m. .... 78°  
6 p. m. .... 79°  
7 p. m. .... 80°  
8 p. m. .... 81°  
9 p. m. .... 82°  
10 p. m. .... 83°  
11 p. m. .... 84°  
12 m. .... 85°  
Weather, Clear.